

THE DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

BY W. T. GILES.]

UPPER SANDUSKY, WYANDOT, O., FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1848.

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Poetry.

A WHIG SONG FOR 1848.

Ain—Old Grimes!
Whig Party's dead, that good old soul,
We ne'er shall see it more;
It used to wear a federal coat,
All buttoned down before.

It once was vigorous quite, and strong
As any ever seen;
But now, alas! we have to mourn
It is a thing that's been.

Its faults were great, and numerous too;
But who from faults are free?
Its parentage we blame, for true
The fruit is as the tree.

A wretched little Whig Party led,
And filled it with with woe,
And when the turf received her head,
They all said 'let her go.'

For many years the hand of death
Has lain upon its heart;
And though physicians tried its cure,
It baffled all their art.

In '40 it was thought by some
That it had got relief;
But soon 'twas seen, distinctly too,
That it took too much 'belf.'

Its eye still shone as bright and fair,
As you have any 'idea';
But when we smelt its breath, alas!
We found 'twas just 'hard cider.'

But now 'tis dead—its grave is made,
The grass grows o'er its head;
Let all its friends, as friends should do,
Mourn that Whig Party's dead.

A monument shall grace its grave,
And grace it very soon;
Its epitaph we'll write in gold;
'Here lies that same old coon.'

Coming out from the Foul Party.

The gallant Lieut. Keefe, of Capt. Taylor's company, from Bedford, Pa., who distinguished himself in the desperate charge upon Chippewa, delivered an able and eloquent address to the democracy of Bedford county last week, in which he made a bold and manly reiteration of whiggery. He said he had always been a whig until he went to Mexico, but the conduct of the whig party had been so reprehensible in upholding the war that he could not ally himself with them any longer. He looked upon the nomination of Taylor as an utter abandonment of all the principles the whig party ever professed, and was proud to array himself on the side of CASS and BUTLER.

And here is another of the gallant soldiers of the same company that can't go Taylor.

GEN. BOWMAN:—When I joined the 'Independent Greys' of Bedford, to go to Mexico, under the brave Capt. Samuel M. Taylor, I was a thoroughgoing WHIG, and all my acquaintances well know, but after seeing the speeches of CLAY, CORWIN and other whig leaders scattered all over Mexico to induce the enemy to cut our throats, by assuring them that the war was unjust and unholy, I left that Tory party, and I now go Cass, Butler and the whole democratic ticket, as does the gallant Lieut. Keefe, who was wounded in charging the enemy at Chippewa, and who was one of the leaders of the whig party before he went to Mexico.

JESSE E. ESCART,
of Napier township.

A Manic.

California seems to be on fire just now, with the gold mania. Whole river banks are said to be lined with the precious sands and men are gathering the glittering dirt by the bucket. Only think of a carpenter getting \$100 a day for his labor! But read of that which London can't equal. A letter published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:—

Mr. L. has just returned from the gold district, which commences about 25 miles above Sutters, on the Sacramento (no one knows the extent). The gold is found on the surface, near the banks of the river tributary to the Sacramento. More than 20,000 have been collected within the few weeks since it was discovered. The accounts are wonderful. Steady workingmen average \$10 per day, though many times a hundred dollars has been collected in a day by one man. Hundreds of people are there. Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Jose and San Francisco are deserted. It is about five days good travel from here to the district. There four is worth \$32 per lb; 15 lbs of Boston crackers in tin boxes, \$10 a box; a cotton shirt, \$10; boards \$500 per 1000 feet. A carpenter can get \$100 per day. Mr. L. paid for a common candle trough, 12 feet by 3 wide, to wash the gold earth in, \$150. Less than a day's work to make it. So things were ten days ago. How long the bubble will last, it is impossible to say.

Democrats, rally and vote your ticket.

Gen. Taylor opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.—Evidence from Whig Papers.

"The charge carries such absurdity on its very face, as not to deserve a serious refutation. General Taylor, a southern man, the destiny of himself and his children fortified with that of the South. His immense wealth CONSISTING IN SLAVES, and land which has to be CULTIVATED BY SLAVES TO RENDER IT VALUABLE—he an enemy to the South? he in favor of prostrating southern rights and interests! The very quintessence of absurdity. They might as well say that General Taylor is a free negro! They would be believed just about as soon, and exhibit fully as much reason and truth in making the charge."—*Marion (Alabama) Review*, a Taylor paper.

"Glorious news. The Union preserved. Repudiation of the Wilmot Proviso by the Whig convention.—The friends of the South, as well as of the Union, will learn with inexpressible satisfaction that the Whig Convention promptly met the question of the Wilmot Proviso, and repudiated a resolution adopting that doctrine at once by an overwhelming majority. It would not touch the unclean thing. How different this generous and patriotic action from the dangerous sectional fanaticism of the Democratic Convention. It will be remembered that a resolution was introduced there by Mr. Yancey to repudiate the proviso, which the Convention refused to do, by a vote of 216 to 38. This vote aimed a death blow to the rights of the South, and its effect has been to cast gloom and dismay to the hearts of those who struggle for the preservation of our glorious Union. Doubts and fears began to overwhelm the public mind, lest even the Whigs, the great conservative party of the Union, also might be infected with this heresy, and have yielded to the 'progressive' notions of the Locofocoism of the age. Thanks to a kind Providence, which has always watched over our beloved land, a party still exists determined to regard the 'compromises of the Constitution,' &c., and those just and equal rights to all sections, without which our glorious Union cannot exist one moment. They have met this incendiary and destructive principle as whigs—in the old Whig spirit of enlightened patriotism of the patriotic fathers, and on which the party is founded. They dared to stand up and meet this firebrand of unprincipled factionists boldly (as the Democratic Convention did not)—to meet it as men aware of their duties, like their great leader at Buena Vista, asking no favors and shrinking from no responsibilities—to cast it out of their Convention in the teeth of those infuriated fanatics, and to declare that it was no part, and should be no part, of the Whig creed. This the Democratic Convention would not do.—We congratulate the South—we congratulate the southern men, who have never appealed to the fidelity, honor, patriotism, and generosity, of their northern Whig brethren in vain. We congratulate the Union that there is still one great patriotic party which is determined to resist the mad and malignant influence, which, if unchecked, would soon leave of its sacred rights but the name."—*Alabama Journal*.

"The subjects of a tariff, bank, and internal improvements, are dwarfed into insignificant dimensions when compared with the great and overshadowing one which an unprincipled northern and northwestern Democracy has dared to throw before the people, [alluding to the free territory principle]. It is of vital consequence that the South should march up to this question. By birth, education, sentiment, feeling, association and interest, General Taylor is one of us. The South may well answer the North through him, and redeem the pledge it has made to support no man who is not of us of with us."—*Charleston S. C. Courier*.

"One reason why the South should sustain Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity is, because his nomination affords a final and unlooked-for chance of electing a Southern Man to that office. The importance of placing at the head of Government one who, from birth, association, and connection, is identified with the South, and will fearlessly uphold her rights and guard her from oppression, can not fail to strike every mind. In this view, his election becomes a question of vital moment to the Slaveholding portion of the Confederacy."—*New Orleans Red*.

"A desperate attempt is making and will be made, to impress on the public mind the belief that General Taylor is not thoroughly with the South on the subject of slavery. Such an attempt will only prove to what resorts our opponents are driven, in order to injure him in the estimation of his admirers. Why, who is General Taylor! and where does he live! Everybody knows that he is a citizen of

Louisiana; an extensive and successful farmer; and owns more slaves than the most of his slanderers can ever hope honestly to obtain. Is there any fear of such a man on this subject? Born in a slave State and still residing in one; with a large portion of his capital invested in this species of property; identified from interest, inclination, and education, with the institutions around us; will any sensible man hesitate on this subject to prefer him to his opponent?"—*Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer*.

"THE LAST PLANK GONE.—The opponents of the glorious old Zachary Taylor, in their reckless attempts to injure him with the people of the South, have asserted that, in his letter to James W. Taylor, editor of the Cincinnati Signal, written reply to and answering certain interrogatories propounded in a letter from him, he had pledged himself not to vote any bill which might be passed by Congress in which was embodied the Wilmot Proviso! This monstrous assertion, so entirely at war with the character of the man and the tenor of his whole life, could only have been made by political leaders when in the last stage of desperation; when they saw that everlasting political rot and ruin was approaching them as fast as the course of time would permit.

"How dare these unscrupulous misleaders say that General Taylor—a man of such pure, noble, and unadulterated character—would prove a traitor to those among whom he was born and raised! that he would betray the southern people on this vital question!—that he would prove false to his own interests, and scornfully turn his back upon old associations! What ground have they for putting forth such vile and unfounded statements! In the course of a long life, has General Taylor ever displayed any disposition to betray his country? Does he bear the marks of a traitor? Not let his vilest traducers point to a single act of his life that smacks of treason! On the contrary, for forty years he has stood by his country, and on many desperately contested battle-fields his strong arm, stout heart, clear and cool head, indomitable bravery and iron will, have rolled back the lurid tide of battle, and covered himself and his country's flag with imperishable renown. Why should such a man—so pure, so exalted, so patriotic, so devoted to his country, who has consecrated a long life to his country's service, who has shed immortal glory upon her arms, and who is so honest, so magnanimous, so generous, so noble in all the relations of life—be slandered in this sort of style! True it is that we have but yet met with any Democrat or editor who dare openly charge General Taylor with abetting treason; yet such a game has been for two or three months and is now going on all over the South by implication and insinuation. They insinuate slyly what they dare not charge openly. This is worse, meaner and more detestable, than if the charge was made boldly. There would then be some manliness about the matter.

"If the people of the South demand stronger evidence of a man's soundness on the slavery question than the fact that he is a southerner by birth, habits, and association; that he has always been identified with the South, & that all the proper y he has in the world is invested in a cotton plantation—it is not likely that they will ever get it. They do not deserve more."—*Mississippi Courier*.

How can a Taylor paper say so.

The Baltimore American, one of the ablest and most respectable whig papers in the country, referring to the wretched abuse which Gen. Cass has received at the hands of the low Whig press generally, in relation to 'extra pay' of the government, says:—*Statesman*. "This is a small business. Gen. Cass, when Governor of Michigan, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, sent in claims for extra allowances which were finally granted by the Treasury department.—We think there is more 'extra' made about this than the matter called for. There is no reason to suppose that the Department acted without due investigation and knowledge; and, if the claims were just, there was no impropriety in the presentation of them by Gen. Cass, or in the granting of them by the Secretary. A Presidential canvass ought to turn upon other issues than these, of the like of these."

RECIPE FOR A MODERN DUKE.—An exchanges paper has the following hit of pleasantries:

"Two fools, with each an empty head.
Or, like their pistols, lined with lead!
Two minor fools to measure distance,
A surgeon, to afford assistance;
A paragraph to catch the fair,
And tell the world how brave they are!"

"What you got got there, Joe?"

"A ham."

"That ain't a ham, it's nothing but a shoulder."

"It's a ham, I tell you, but not an ultra ham."

TAYLOR AND THE NATIVES.

The following appeared in the Sun at Philadelphia, the organ of the church bursters, on the 10th of July last. Its peculiar meaning can be understood only by an explanation of what that secret society is, and for what was established. The United Sons of America is a society organized originally in Philadelphia, for the purpose of binding together, in secret by mutual obligations, oaths and ceremonies those men throughout the American Republic, who are willing to take its pledge to propagate Nativeism with the due fanaticism. Like the Orange Lodges of Ireland, its members are bound to obey the orders of their affiliated secret societies, and to strike at all who oppose them, and their hostile designs against our naturalization laws. The United Sons of America are sworn foes of emigrants and emigration. They have extended their ramifications throughout the country, but with solemn obligations on each to carry the unholy purpose of the movement. After the scenes in Philadelphia, in 1844, the public can understand why this scheme against political right and justice, is carried on in secret.

Only the more frantic and unflinching Natives are trusted with its secrets.—They form a nucleus in each city around which Nativeism rallies. We know not the form of the oaths and pledges administered, nor the extent to which each member is bound to co-operate in the movements prescribed at head quarters. Of the danger of such a political organization in a free country, we do not propose to speak now; but we call attention to the fact of its existence.—*St. Louis Union*.

Order of the United Sons of America.

At the last meeting of the Order, says the Philadelphia Sun, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the R. H., the National Camp of the benevolent and patriotic order of the United Sons of America, formed upon full and deliberate examination, there is nothing in the solemn obligations of a United Son of America calling for doubt difficulty and repugnancy in voting for either of the electoral Colleges pledged to the support of the claims of Zachary Taylor for the Presidency of the United States, so long as that distinguished citizen, and brave and conscientious man continues to stand on the broad platform of the constitution, not only independent of all parties, but in pledged enmity to parties, as the champion of the whole people, and the whole country.

Resolved, That while our order stands pledged not to interfere with the nomination to political office by the people in their primary assemblies, it is our duty to aid in the manner in which we believe most effective in carrying out the election of suitable men after nomination, and that in so doing, we are bound to promote the election of Zachary Taylor, as recommended by the Native American Convention, and nominated by various patriotic or independent combinations of citizens, because he is an untrammelled, by any partisan pledges—and that we will do so.

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore, a candidate for the Vice Presidency, we recognize an honest, industrious, faithful and intelligent American, and a true lover of his country; moreover, that we know nothing of his principles which should influence a true United Son of America to hesitate in yielding him his political support.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published extensively with the Order in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois.

By order of the National Camp.

Can any honest foreigner hesitate in his choice between Cass and Taylor, when it is so plain that every element of Native Americanism rallies around the latter? Let the German, the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, every one who has fled from the land of oppression for a home in this land of liberty and equality be warned in time that Taylorism and Native Americanism are hand in hand in the present contest.

More of it.

GEN. TAYLOR A NATIVE AMERICAN.

Some of the Whigs venture to deny that Gen. Taylor, is in feeling a Native American.

Was he not first nominated by the church-burning Natives of Philadelphia?

Did he not write to P. Sken Smith, the editor of the Native paper in Philadelphia, thanking him for his support and for the Native nomination?

Does not this Smith claim him as the Native candidate?

Have not the whigs of Pennsylvania adopted a portion of the Native electoral ticket?

And finally dare you deny that there is a letter on file at the War Department in which Gen. Taylor uses this language—

SEND ME NO MORE FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS!

It is known to every intelligent man that Gen. Taylor is a Native American partisan—that he is in favor of extending the time of naturalization to 21 years, or the repeal of all naturalization laws!

The Philadelphia Sun, a Native paper, says he is, and for that reason supports him. Read the following from the Truth Teller, the organ of the Irish adopted citizens in this country:

"His brilliant achievements as an American General we shall never forget, nor cease to admire, but with whom we never can have any communion, for he has accepted the nomination of the Native American party, between which miserable faction and ourselves there exists an enmity which must be as eternal as it is unappeasable."

From the Alleghenian.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

It is too often the case says the Lancaster Intelligencer, that we hear the most firm and decided Democrats—the real 'bone and sinew' of the party—excuse themselves from active interference in political campaigns after this fashion: 'I have no influence—I can throw no influence into the common scale—I will not therefore mingle in politics any farther than simply to give my vote.' This is wrong, essentially wrong. Every man has influence, and none so much as those who labor for their daily bread. It is upon their shoulders—the mechanic, the farmer and laborer—that the prosperity and independence of our country chiefly rest. Let, then, no man in the coming conflict say, 'I have no influence.' Let each and every one put his shoulder to the wheel, and labor as though success were dependent solely upon his individual effort. To those who entertain the idea that their efforts in the cause of Democracy can be of essential consequence, we would commend the following simple but appropriate verses:

What if the little rain would say,
'So small a drop as I
Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields,
I'll tarry in the sky!'

What if a shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain say,
'Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day!'

Doth not each rain-drop help to form
The cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower!

Sword to Gen. Butler.

A splendid sword, which was voted to General Wm. G. Butler, by the Legislature of Kentucky, was recently presented to him at Carrollton, by Lt. Col. Crittenden, on behalf of the State. It was a noble tribute to his gallant and meritorious services at Monterey. In reply to the presentation remarks of Col. Crittenden, Gen. Butler said:

"In the battle of Monterey, every man of my division, I feel assured, did his duty and did it well. For myself, I claim to have done no more. I do not, therefore, accept this noble tribute for myself, but as an honor conferred upon all the oficers and soldiers who composed the gallant division which it was my good fortune to lead. I receive it in the name of the volunteers of Kentucky, of Tennessee, of Ohio and of Mississippi—in the name of those who fell and those who conquered at Monterey."

From the peaceful aspect of our national affairs, I feel authorized to indulge in the pleasing hope that I will never be called upon the sword awarded me, in defense of my country's rights. I will try, however, to leave it in the hands of some of my kindred or country, who will not forget where it was won, or by whom it was preserved."

Tax on Tea and Coffee.

Will our neighbor give us his views, and the views of the Taylor portion of whiggery, on the subject of laying a tax on Tea and Coffee, while the country is at peace with all the world?

Before he answers, we would admonish our neighbor of the Journal, that the bird order Congress elected in 1840, passed a tariff bill, which taxed both these articles, and that the bill was reported by one MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, the same man whose name lives at the head of the Journal for Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Tyler vetoed the bill, taxing tea and coffee, and aided by a few whigs, the Democrats succeeded in striking it out of the Tariff Bill, which finally became a law.

With these facts to aid him, our neighbor will answer us as soon as convenient.—*Statesman*.

The democratic party is the party of patriotism, and has ever stood by the country, unsustaining her cause.

The Separation.

The union that prevailed during our State election between the Taylorism and Free Soilers is now dissolved by 'mutual consent' we presume. They made the most of their 'union' in the vote for Governor, and in a large portion of the counties on other officers; but now the tie is unloosed, and the Cleveland True Democrat, the organ of the free soilers on the Reserve, thus announces the dissolution of the old firm. We commend it to all concerned:

"The agony is over,"
"The election is over. The result whatever it may be is a fixed fact. We are glad it is over. We breathe more freely. The incubus which has tortured the free soil party is removed. The weight which weighed it down is cast off. When the last ballot was thrown last night, the last link which held free soilers in connection with any other party was sundered."

The election just passed has taught us many truths, and among them is this, that there is more dishonesty, and less good faith among the Taylorism than we had been disposed to charge them with. They first begged upon their knees *hundreds* of free soilers to let no differences of opinion in regard to National matters prevent our keeping with them on the State, Congressional, and county issues, and when we consented to grant their prayer, they basely deserted us, and went over to locofocoism! If Ford is defeated Taylorism may father the job. If the locofocos have the power in the Legislature, the Taylorism may be thanked. If our State becomes the scene of a bloody revolution, it may be charged to the same agency.—If an ever surmountable barrier is reared between whiggery (of 1848) and free soil the Taylor faction has done it. Hereafter we ask no favors of pro-slavery locofocoism of any sort, and shall grant none, let them whine ever so much."

That is a pretty severe lecture to the Taylor whigs who are already boasting that as they were able to fool these 'free soilers' into the support of padlock Ford, and other candidates of theirs, that they can now bring them into the Taylor fold on the 7th of next November! For this, Corwin, Ewing, Auditor Woods, the Labor Central Committee, &c., &c., will labor to the last hour. We shall see what we shall see! The friends of the Old Western Pioneers—Cass and Butler—will be on hand to see all things done up decently and in order.—*Statesman*.

Cold Comfort.

The Louisville Journal a paper that has always claimed Ohio as sure for Taylor, since the election thus gives it up.

"If it is thought that Ohio will fail to be with us in the Presidential election, we have the consolation of a full assurance that we can do without her—and a glorious consolation it is!"

The Journal had that same consolation when it was forced to the belief that Indiana, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, and the other States that have voted and went the same way that Ohio has gone, and after the election that paper can still have the same glorious consolation that whiggery can do without electing a President.—*Statesman*.

The Mulattoes Turning Out Badly.

An old six feet, full of talk and full of wit yellow man of this city, whose affections are set on the Buffalo platform, said to us the other evening, as we were getting shaved, and just as the shouts of the Democrats were beginning for the great conversion of Franklin county from federalism to democracy, and in his very quiet way, "I have lost all confidence in the mulattoes since Tom Corwin has turned out so bad!"—*Statesman*.

The Natchez Courier, the leading whig paper in Mississippi, has the following:

"THE DIFFERENCE.—The abolition feeling prevailing the ranks of the democratic party of the North, is so great that the party has been split into fragments."

"The whig party, without an important exception, have rallied with zeal and enthusiasm around the standard of the slaveholder of the extreme South."

While the first paragraph in the above sentence, the second comes nearer the mark, for many professed abolitionists (Columbus Delano for instance, are out flat footed for that candidate the Courier boastsingly calls the slave holder of the extreme South.—*Statesman*.

PRINTERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In the next Senate there will be three printers, Dimech, of Holmes, Auburn, of Ghersey and Emrie of Highland, and in the House, Smith, of Brown, and Lincoln of Seneca, all good democrats and noble hearted fellows. Success to them.

The fact that Taylor was addressed and accepted the Native nomination, shows him opposed to foreigners.